



# DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel VIII.

ZATURDAG den 2den DECEMBER, 1820.

N. 49.

Gedrukt en Zaterdag's morgens uitgegeven by WILLIAM LEE, Drukker voor Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.

**WY PAULUS ROELOFF CANTZ'LAAR**, Ridder der orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Schoutbijnacht in dienst van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden, Bonaire en Aruba, Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zee-magt aldaar, &c. &c. &c.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien of te hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Nademaal wij, in den tegenwoordigen staat van 's Lands Financie, op middelen moeten bedacht zyn om, te gelyker tyd dat de pretentien op de koloniale kas worden afbetaald, gelden in dezelve kas ter onzer beschikking te hebben, ten einde in de dringende behoeften van het Gouvernement te kunnen voorzien, zonder in de on-aangename verplichting te worden gebragt van ons te bedienen van bezwarende mid-delen, welke wij, ten allen tyde, gaarne willen vermijden, doch waartoe wij, door middel van benodigde penningen om ge-redelyk die uitgaven, welke geen uitstel kunnen lyden, te doen bestryden, tegen onze neiging, gedrongen zouden zyn toe-vlucht te nemen.

En aangezien wy ons overtuigd houden dat ieder Ingezeten met de meeste be-reidvaardigheid het zyne zal willen toedra-gen tot bevordering van het heilzame oog-merk van onzen geliefden Koning, die zyne vaderlyke zorg tot deze kolonie gun-stiglyk heeft gelieven uit te strekken en ons belast heeft met de uitvoering van zyne weldadige meeningen die des te spoediger de gewenschte uitwerking tot welzyn der Ingezeten zullen hebben, wanneer een ieder, het belang van dit land zyner geboorte of inwoning ter harte nemende, genegen is de schikkingen welke wij, met de beste bedoelingen, tot geluk van allen, begrypen te kunnen en moeten werkstellig maken, met ter zyde stelling van eigen be-lang, te gemoet te komen en, met hoop op eene betere toekomst, geduld oefene ten aanzien der invordering van dat gene hetwelk hy mogt te vorderen hebben, doch thans niet ten volle zoude kunnen worden afbetaald.

Zoo is het, dat wij hebben raadzaam gevonden te bepalen, zoo als hierby wordt bepaald: dat, aanvang nemende met primo der aanstaande maand December, alle reg-ten, belastingen of eenige andere heege-naamde 's Lands middelen, wanneer dezel-ve op tien Pezos van Achten of minder be-loopen in gangbare munten zullen moeten worden betaald; terwyl die welke meerde-re sommen bedragen, gedeeltelyk, en wel tot de helft, met Ordonnancien op de ko-loniale kas, zullen mogen worden verrekend en de voldoening der andere helft in gang-bare gelden zal moeten geschieden.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 29sten Novem-ber 1820, het zevende jaar van Zyners Ma-jesteits regering.

(w. g.)

**CANTZ'LAAR.**

Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie, (w. g.) **W. WEBB DUYCKINCK**, Sec. Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amster-dam en in de Willemstad, dato ut supra.

(w. g.)

**W. WEBB DUYCKINCK**, Sec.

**WY PAULUS ROELOFF CANTZ'LAAR**, Ridder der Orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Schoutbijnacht in dienst van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, Gouverneur van Curaçao en

onderhoorige Eilanden Bonaire en Aruba, en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zee-magt aldaar, &c. &c. &c.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien of te hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Dat wij, tot voorkoming van allen twyfel welke zoude kunnen ontstaan, goedgevon-den hebben by deze kennelyk te maken: dat alle verordeningen in het eene of ande-re vak van administratie of bestuur in deze kolonie, in zoo ver als nog gene verande-ringen daarin door ons zyn gemaakt, zul-len blyven bestaan en moeten worden na-gekomen, byzonderlyk ten aanzien van het inleveren van documenten aan Gouverneur en Raden van Policie geadresseerd.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 24sten Novem-ber 1820, het zevende jaar van Zyners Ma-jesteits regering.

(w. g.)

**CANTZ'LAAR.**

Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie, (w. g.) **W. WEBB DUYCKINCK**, Sec. Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amster-dam, en in de Willemstad op Curaçao, da-to ut supra.

(w. g.)

**W. WEBB DUYCKINCK**, Sec.

**DE** Schoutbijnacht Gouverneur en Ra-den van Policie van Curaçao en on-derhoorige Eilanden.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien of te hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Nademaal Zyne Excellentie de Gouver-neur aan den Raad heeft bekend gemaakt, dat het aan Zyne Majesteit by besluit van den 25sten Juny 1820 No. 69, behaagd heeft den post van Commissaris der be-stelling op dit eiland, voor vervallen te ver-klaren, waardoor, ten gevolge van het gene dienaangaande, in het plan van bezuiniging voor dit eiland, is voorgeschreven, aan ie-der koopman wordt vry gelaten om zyne eigene goederen van de schepen te doen afhalen, onder bepaling echter van zooda-nige politie wetten, als Gouverneur en Ra-den tot voorkoming van desorders nuttig en raadzaam zullen oordeelen.

Zoo is het, dat dien ten gevolge is goed-gevonden en besloten: te gelasten zoo als hierby wordt gelast, dat de Vinitateur de-welke by de ontlading van eenig schip of vaartuig assisteert voor de goede orde by het ontschepen der goederen, moet zorgen en dat hy deswegens verantwoordelyk zal zyn tot dat de goederen zullen zyn ont-scheept, wanneer het aan een' iederen zal vrystaan, zyne goederen van de kaai af te halen op zoodanige wyze als de eigenaar zal goetvinden of tuschen de kooplieden zal worden overeen gekomen, zullende nogtans geene der schikkingen welke de kooplieden onder elkander zullen goedvin-den overeen te komen, mogen strekken om anderen daaraan te verbinden of in derzel-ver regt om hunne goederen naar verkie-zing af te halen, mogen hinderlyk zyn.

Aldus gearresteerd in des Raads verga-dering gehouden op het Gouvernements Huis binnen het Fort Amsterdam op Cu-raçao den 28sten November 1820, het ze-vende jaar van Zyners Majesteits regering.

(w. g.)

**CANTZ'LAAR.**

Ter ordonnantie van dezelve, (w. g.) **W. PRINCE**, Sec. Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amster-dam en in de Willemstad den 21sten daar-op volgende. (w. g.) **W. PRINCE**, Sec.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 1sten December 1820. **DE** ondergeteekende als daar toe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoortlyk ge-qualificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Brooden voor deze en volgende week te bakken het ge-wigt moeten houden als:

De Fransche Broden 22, en  
De Ronde Broden 23 o:cen.

Op pene als by publicatie is gestatueerd,  
Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,  
**SALOMON BULTE**, Eerste Klerk.

Den 1sten December 1820.

**DE** ondergeteekende verzoekt aan het pu-bliek geen krediet te verleenen aan de equi-pagie van de Amerikaansche schooner Mac-donough, daar zulks door hem niet zal worden voldaan.

**RUBIN AUGER**, Kapitein.

*Korte schets van Port-au-Prince Telegraph van den 29sten October 1820.*

OFFICIEEL.

VITREIND VAN CHRISTOFFEL.

De gebeurtenissen van St. Marc, de voor-looper van belangrijke omwentelingen, over-tuigden Christoffel, dat hy gezeten was op den oever eens afgronds, en hy beval vervolgens dat het 1ste en 2de regiment in gereedheid zoude gebragt worden, behalve andere korps troepen, het geheel onder de generalen Richard, en Char-les Pierre. Toen hy bemerkte den afval van het 8ste korps, hetwelke zich tegen hem ver-klaarde, fluisterde hy dikwyls dat alles verlo-ren was, en verzond verscheidene officieren, om den aankomst van de troepen te verhaasten, maar geene keerde terug; toen beval hy den hertog van Vallière om af te kondigen een on-stelmige order, om het leger te doen desfilen, ter ondersteuning van den generaal Romais, in front van St. Marc. In deze samenloop van zaken, besloot generaal Richard het volk ten wapenen te roepen, onder het gesebreuw van Vryheid, en weg met den Keizer. Dit nieuws veroorzaakte een levendig schok op het gemoed van Christoffel, die nu maar te laat, zyne lyf-wacht verzamelde en begon met het uitdeelen van 4 patienjes aan elk der manschappen, die sedert een jaar te voren geen schelling hadden ontvangen, welke hanteerwelyke speld was, na rykelyke eeden toegezworen te hebben om deze lieden, die hy dacht door zyne belofte te verblinden, en welk hy ten getale van 800 het volk en ligte kavalery deed optrekken, onder het bevel van Joachim Deschamps, alias Lave-lasse, om generaal Richard by de Kaai te ver-vechten, maar naauwelyk was dit batalion uit het gezigt van den dwingland, of hetzelve ver-metelde het voorwerp om zich met de misnoeg-de te verenigen. In der daad, gelyk de an-deren, het vervulde de lucht met het ge-schreeuw van Lang leve de Vryheid en Broe-derfchap, welk alomte dacht Joachim Des-champs, de eenigste die Christoffel getrouw bleef, aan hem weder gebragt werd, en dit trof hem ten sterkste; van dit oogenblik af, versta-lyk hy dat hy naar rutt verlaten, en gevolgelyk riep hy zyne vrouw en kinderen om zich, na eenige liefkozingen aan zyne dochters gedaan te hebben, hy beschouwde zyden zoon met een-dacht in sprakelose beweging, en vroeg voor een wit pakje bloederen van zyne vrouw, en verzocht hen zich te verwijderen; hy vroeg daarop om water, waschte zyn hoofd en trok een wit hand en broek aan, bled zyn hoofd met eenen witten doek, en zond de bedien-ders weg, en beval na hien de deur te sluiten, kort daarna werd de slag van den bivak ge-hoord, welk een einde van zyn onzyn makket, zy stormden de kamer binnen, en vonden hem levenloos, zwemmende in zyn bloed; zyne vrouw deed al wat in hare magt was om zyn lyk weg te brengen, met oogmerk om het te begraven, doch de woedende soldaten hielden haast tegen, en smeten het ligchaam in de straat op een hoop kalk. Aldus was het einde van een dwingeland die de gezeelroede van ons vader-land geweest is.

\* Met deze gebeurtenissen, welke oorsak tot de omwenteling gaven, zyn wy niet bekend. Uitvoer.

Gouvernements Secretary,

Curaçao den 27sten November 1820.

VAN wege Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur, wordt hierby ter kennis van het publiek gebracht, dat Zyne Excellentie, des Dingsdags van 12 tot 1 ure, audientie op het Gouvernements Huis, zal verlenen; kunnende een ieder zich voorts, wegens zaken van belang, alle dagen by Zyne Excellentie adresseren.

De Gouvernements Secretaris,

W. WEBB DUYCKINCK.

Den 1sten December 1820.

# GOUVERNEMENTS WISSELS.

DE Raad Contr. ad-interim der financiën, zet op autorisatie van Zyne Excellentie P. R. Cantelaar, Gouverneur dezes en onderhoorige eilanden, enz. enz. by inschrijving aan de meestbiedende verkoopen: Wisselbrieven in Hollandsch Courant, ten bedrage van 1,000 Pezos van Achten, voor Militaire uitgaven, te trekken door Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur voornoemd, op, en betaalbaar by het Ministerie voor het Publieke Onderwijs, de Nationale Nyverheid en de Kolonien in 's Gravenhage, alle op twee maanden na zigt.

De betaling voor de te verkoopen Wissels zal moeten geschieden de eene helft in zilver of klein geld, en de andere in bewyzen van enkele Johannissen.

De inlevering der Biljetten van inschrijving zal plaats kunnen hebben van heden, af tot uiterlyk op den 6den dezer maand voor 12 ure, terwijl het antwoord op dezelve den 7den daaraanvolgende zal gegeven worden.

De Raad Contr. Gen. ad-interim der Fin. voornoemd, C. L. VAN UYTRECHT.

Den 24sten November 1820.

# OPROEPING.

AL de genen welke nog onbetaalde Ordonnancien over het Jaar 1817 in hunne possessie hebben, worden hierby opgeroepen om dezelve op het Hoofd Ontvangers Kantoor zoo spoedig mogelijk ter afbetaling aan te bieden.

De Raad Contr. ad-int. der Financiën,

C. L. VAN UYTRECHT.

Den 1sten December 1820.

DE ondergeteekende voornemens zynde binnen den loop van 5 maanden dit eiland te verlaten, verzoekt alle die genen, die aan hem nog oude rekeningen verschuldigd zyn, name-lyk van de jaren 1816, 1817, 1818 en 1819, binnen vier weken te komen voldoen, en waar- schouwt daarby, dat alle die bovengenoemde onbetaalde rekeningen, op primo January 1821, aan den Procureur ter incassering zullen worden overgegeven.

Idem presenteert te koop zyn wel gezorteerden Yzeren Winkel, met alle zyn toebehooren, bestaande in alle soorten van Scheeps en Huis Materialen, op zeer favorabele conditien.

J. H. SUTERMEISTER.

# CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklard sedert onze laatste INGEKLAARD—NOVEMBER.

27. golet N. S. del Carmen, Ramirez, Maracaybo  
— Harmony Hall, Penso, Aux Cayes  
— Meedonough, Auger, New York

28. — Anne, Bolwig, Hayti  
— Rambly, Moro, Maracaybo

29. — Janette, Porrier, Jaquemel  
— Alexander, Milleken, St. Mary's River  
brik Boston, Owen, St. Thomas

30. bark Henriette, Tromp, Rio de la Hacha

DECEMBER.

1. golet Brunette, Diedenhoven, Porto Rico  
bark L'Alexander, Sibelly, St. Martha

UITGEKLAARD—NOVEMBER.

27. golet Ladies Delight, Scribner, New York

28. — Aurora, Loiseau, St. Thomas

29. — N. S. del Carmen, Ramirez, Coro

DECEMBER.

1. brik Generaal Morion, Storms, Maracaybo

# VEROVERING VAN SANTA MARTHA.

Het volgende belangryk nieuws is alhier, in brieven van Santa Martha, gedagteekend den 18den November 1820, ontvangen geworden:

"Ik heb het genoegen U aan te kondigen de inneming van deze stad op den 11den dezer maand, op de volgende wyze: Sanchez Lima het voornemen hebbende, om ons het bezit der provincie te betwisten, vertrok van de Cienega om ons te berechten met 500 mannen van het regiment van Leon en van den koning. Deze Sanchez Lima ontmoette den 5den dezer onze troepen, welke verzameld waren ter gatlle van 400 Rifles en der Tundacion; de vyand werd volkomen geslagen, en zyne divisie benevens den generaal staf werd gevangen genomen. Sanchez Lima ontsnapte langs den weg naar de vallei van Upar. Zonder tyd te verliezen vervolgden onze troepen hunnen marsch tot de Cienega, alwaar zy den 3den dezer aankwamen. Den volgende dag deden wy den aanval met gecombineerde krachten, dat is te zeggen; de Rifles ter land, de barken op de rivier, als ook de divisie der mariniers onder bevel van den admiraal.

"Ik heb geene woorden genoeg om te roemen over de dapperheid van onze troepen en navale magt. Nauwelyks zagen de vyanden dezelve of zy maakten een verschrikkelyk vuur; even-

wel trokken de onze, zonder een enkel schot te doen, voorwaarts, en toen wy op den afstand van een pistool schot waren, liepen wy op de batterijen met bayonetten storm. Wy richtten een groot bloed-bad aan, en maakten voor hen het gebruik der kanonnen nutteloos. De kanonnen alleen hier ter plaatse, bestonden uit 12 veldstukken, behalve anderen die op de batterijen waren.

"De baai werd genomen door de navale magt, die door den kolonel Padilla bevolen werd, welke een levendig vuur uitstond, alvorens hy de ontschepping kon bewerktstellingen, en van dezelfde bezit nemen; tot deze operatie verenigde hy zyne magt met die van kolonel Carreño, van Caracas, en marcheerden in massa op de stad.

"Ons verlies van Cienega heeft bestaan uit 40 doden, en 60 gekwetsten, dat van den vyanden 500 doden, die vervolgens verbrand zyn. De voordelen die uit deze gebeurtenis moeten ontstaan, zyn onberekenbaar, dezelve zal onze krygs verrichtingen tegen Venezuela nieuwe kracht byzetten. Wy hebben eene veilige haven in dit onder koningryk, door welke wy in gemeenschap zyn, met alle deelen van dit uitgestrekte land, wy verwachten dus ook alle vaartuigen van Savanilla alhier. Ook hebben wy onze navale magt vermeerderd met 6 voornamen vaartuigen, en eene menigte minderen, welke wy op de vyanden genomen hebben.

"Toen wy de Cienega genomen hadden, schiepten wy hier op deze rivier eenige zee-magt in, en voeren op tot de haven van St. Martha, waar wy den 11den aankwamen, onmiddelyk daarop kwamen tot ons, eenige afgevaardigden om ons te nodigen bezit van de vesting te nemen, waarvan wy ook een gerust bezit namen, daar zy door den generaal Poras dienselfden nacht verlaten was, wyl deze zich ingescheept had, op de Fransche golet Frelon. Het beleg van Carthagens ter landzyde wordt met de meeste kracht voorgezet. Onze oorlogs vaartuigen worden thans uitgerust om ter zee zyde te blokeren."

UIT DE PORT-AU PRINCE TELEGRAPH.

# Vrijheid, Gelykheid.

# REPUBLIEK VAN HAYTI.

# PROCLAMATIE AAN DE HAYTIANEN.

Jean Pierre Boyer, President van Hayti.

Haytianen!—De tydvakken van oorlog en verdeling zyn niet meer, de dag van vereeniging en eendragt, de gelukkigste myns levens, is eindelyk aangebroken. Nekomelingen van hetzelfde geslacht! gy allen zyt vergaderd onder de schaduw van den heiligen boom der vrijheid. De constitutie van den staat is door geheel Hayti erkend, van het noorden tot het zuiden, van het oosten tot het westen. Het gemeenebest aanschouwt slechts burgers, toegewyd aan deszelfsvoorspoed en onafhankelykheid.

Ik zal U niet te binnen brengen de gebeurtenis uwer ongelukken, het herdenken daaraan moet niet bestaan dan alleen om U voor een gelyk lot in den toekomst te waarschuwen.

Toen wy de wapens opnamen om de slaverny te vernietigen onder welke voor twee eeuwen herwaarde onze voorouders en wy zelven gezucht hebben; toen wy voor het land ons bloed vergoten en de magtigste opofferingen veil stelden, konden wy ons niet verbeelden, dat wy de slagtoffers zouden worden, dier eersuchtige mannen, die in de omwentelingen, hun eigen belang zoeken en niets voor het volk doen. De namen dier groote misdadigers zyn U bekend, wier noodlottige roem niets dan kwalen over de natie heeft gebracht; ook heeft dezelve, geen ander deel aan hunne familie nagelaten, dan de vervloeking hunner nagedachtenis. Gy hebt voor U het afbeeldsel van het slechte gouvernement van Christoffel, weins eigenzinnigheden, vreeselyke hegtensissen waren. Het moet U overtuigen, dat zoo lang als de wet, die van den algemeen wil voortvloeit, niet door de voornamen van den staat gehandhaafd wordt, het regt des volks dan slechts hersenschimmen en ydele woorden zyn, en daarom is het nationaal gebouw altoos in gevaar van te vervallen.

De constitutie van de republiek, de bezigheid der vertegenwoordigers van alle departementen, hebben voldoende verzekeringen daargesteld, tegen den willekeurigen heerscher; indien dezelve gedurende vaertien jaren, hen, die aan haar getrouw waren, gelukkig gemaakt heeft, zal dezelve ingelyk die genen gelukkig maken, welke de oproerige Christoffel in dwang heeft medegesleept, en welke in deze dagen, zich by de constitutioneele regering hebben vervoege. Maar Haytianen! om die gebeurtenissen te verwezenlyken, is het noodzakelyk, dat een ieder onder U, zich ontdoet van alle personeele gevoelens, van alle byzondere vorderingen, en aan niets anders denkt, dan zyne halde den vaderlande toe te brengen, terwijl hy alle die voordeelen, welke hunnen oorsprong aan list of gunst verschuldigd zyn, veracht.

Vergeten wy nooit de namen dier brave vaderlanders, die niet opgehoeden hebben zich tegen den willekeur aan te kanten, zoo lang de adem in hunnen mond was. Deze zyn ook der volken dankbaarheid waardig, die in deze laatste omstandigheden krachten bygezet hebben, aan de stemmen des volks ter herstelling hunner vrijheid. Ja zy zullen dezelve verkrygen! Het smart my dat het bloed van diegenen, welke k altoos zoude gespaard hebben, is vergoten

geworden, op den 18den dezer maand, alle myne pogingen waren in het werk gesteld om het te sparen. Myn besluit overgezonden aan de Kaap door myne aides-camp konde niet by tyds aankomen, om het leven van Christoffel's zonen te behouden, en dat van eenige zynere officieren, die zich al te klaarblykelyk schuldig gemaakt hebben, in de uitvoering zynere wreede bevelen. Haytianen! het verledene is in vergeetelheid bedolven, dit bezware ik U plegtig.—Open uw hart voor vertrouwenheid; haast U, met het gouvernement mede te werken, ter versterking der vrijheid dezes gronds

Bewaarder der algemeene rust en welvaart zynde, zal de president van Hayti de eerste zyn, die geen moeite of zorgen zal ontzien tot het volbrengen van zynen plegt. Laat alle burgers zyn voorbeeld volgen, en de breuk die er in dit land ontstaan is door de civile onkosten, zal weldra genezen zyn. Haytianen! laat ons onzen dank betuigen aan het Opperwezen, dat ons verwaardigd heeft, om onze wedervereeniging daar te stellen, en laat ons voortaan elkander als broeders omhelzen. Bidden wy de magt des Allerhoogsten om ons met den geest van vrijheid en wysheid te bezielen, om onze kinderen in de geruste bezetting van dit vry en onafhankelyk land te laten.

Lang leve de Repabliek!

Lang leve de Constitutie!

Lang leve Vrijheid en Gelykheid!

Gedaan op het Nationale Paleis van Kaap Hayti, den 26sten October 1820, het 17de jaar der Onafhankelykheid.

BOYER.

Ter ordonnantie van denzelven,

B. INGINAC, Sec. Gen.

# UIT EENE NEDERLANDSCHE COURANT.

Madrid, 1sten Aug.—De Vereenigde commissiën van landbouw en koophandel hebben, by monde van den heere Morena Guerra, rapport uitgebragt. De rapporteur, aan de afgeaardigen hunnen plegt herinnerende om alles in overweging te nemen het geen tot het algemeene welzyn kan bydragen, beval aan hunne aandacht inzonderheid vier punten te weten:—1°. het vermeerderen van werk; 2°. het vermeerderen van werkende hande; 3°. het evenredig maken der belastingen, en de overeenbrenging der watten op den landbouw met die op de nyverheid. Tot bereiking hier van sloeg hy voor de werkdagen te vermeerderen, door alle feestten, behalve den Zondag, af te schaffen, voorts, de opvallende posten, by voorkeur, aan buiten posten geraakte ambtenaren, die zeer talryk zyn, te geven; het getal der ambtenaren niet te vermeerderen, en alle verdere benoeming van officieren te schorsen; dat verboden worde de klooster en wereldlyke geestelykheid te vermeerderen, tot dat eene wet bepaald zal hebben, in welk eene evenredigheid zy staan moeten; dat men de decreeten ten aanzien der kloostert geestelykheid ten uitvoer legge en op eene vaste wyze in derzelver onderhoud voorzie, en eindelyk dat de commissie van kerkelyk zaken deswege rapport doe.

Er is by die vergadering besloten van den Paas eene bul te verzoeken om, overeenkomstig de bepalingen van het concilie van Trente, de bisschoppen te magtigen, in de wereldlyk-verklaring der kloostervrouwen te stemmen. De bisschop van Urgel heeft by den koning rekwest ingeleverd, tegen de verplichting der geestelykheid, om in de kerken de constitutie aan bare toehoorders uit te leggen, zeggende dat de kansel van den Hellingen Geest niet in eenen leerstoel van staatsergt verkeerd kan worden.

Parys, 4den Aug.—Sedert eenen geruimen tyd beklagden zich de Protestanten in Frankryk over de moeyelykheid, om hunne kinderen in de Fransche collegiën van onderwijs te plaatsen, om dat in dezelve de gelegenheid ontbrak, om hun het behooryk onderrigt, nopens hunnen Godsdienst, te geven. De pogingen by het ministerie aangewend, om eenige verandering daar in te bewerken, zyn niet vruchteloos geweest, en eergisteren is in het collegie van Louis le Grand, welk oudtyds geheel en al onder het bestuur der Jesuiten stond, eene kapel ten dienste der Hervormde en Luthersche kweekelingen aangelegd. De inwyding geschiede door den leeraar Marron, welke by die gelegenheid eene Christelyke redevoering, door een stichtelyk gebed besloten, uitsprak.

# CAPTURE OF SANTA MARTHA.

The following interesting information has been received here in letters from St. Martha, dated 18th November 1820.

"We triumphantly entered this city on the 11th inst. after having tenaciously disputed the ground with the foe, who with 500 of the regiments of Leon and of the king came from Cienega to meet us, and was on the 5th completely worsted at Fundacion, with the loss of all his army including the staff, except Sanchez Lima, the commander, who alone escaped by the road of Upar. Passing through Cienega on the 9th, and having on the next day combined our operations with the inland, and sea forces under command of the admiral, we gloriously terminated the object of our expedition.

"The human voice is not sufficiently energetic to express the valor of our troops amidst the dreadful explosions of a heavy cannonade they moved forward with dauntless serenity without



firing until within half pistol shot, when they charged with the bayonet and carried every thing before them. In the city we found 12 field pieces, and 4 batteries, one of which called El Carmen is mounted with 18 pounders. Our loss in the engagement of the 5th, when our force consisted of 800 riflemen, amounts to 40 slain and 60 wounded, that of the enemy to 500 killed, whose dead bodies I have assisted in burning.

"The bay was entered with unprecedented courage by the smaller forces of col. Padilla, who notwithstanding a brisk cannonade, boarded the shipping, and made himself master of the port; after which he joined the party of col. Carreño of Caracas, and marched together against the town. The place was evacuated by the Spanish governor Porras, amidst the greatest anarchy, who embarked on board the French schooner Frelon.

"The possession of Santa Martha opens an avenue of numberless advantages to our political situation. It will give fresh impulse to our operations in Venezuela, and prove a safe vehicle to the trade which shall now be carried on with the vast kingdom of New Granada.—Already a number of mercantile vessels from Savannah are steering towards this place.

"Our sea forces are enhanced by 6 large and a quantity of small additional vessels, taken from the enemy.

"The siege of Cartagena is vigorously enforced by land. Our squadron is expected here for the purpose of being refitted.

"I remit you two Gazettes of Santa Fé de Bogota of the 1st and 8th October."

We have seen the above Gazette, which give a direct contradiction to the statement we lately published, relative to the capture of St. Fé by the Royalists.

### Short Sketch from the Port-au-Prince Telegraph of the 29th Oct. 1820.

#### OFFICIAL.

#### DEMISE OF CHRISTOPHE.

The events of St. Marc the event courier of important vicissitudes at the Cape, convinced Christophe that he was seated on the brink of a precipice, and he forthwith ordered the 1st and 2d regiments in readiness besides other bodies of troops, the whole under generals Richard and Charles Pierre. On perceiving the dissidence of the 8th corps, who declared against him, he frequently whispered that *all was lost*, and dispatched many officers to accelerate the arrival of the troops; but none returned; he then ordered the duke of Valliere to issue an imperative order for the defiling of the army in support of general Romain in front of St. Marc. In this conjuncture general Richard, resolved on beating to arms with the shouts of *Liberty*, and down with the Emperor. This intelligence produced a vital shock on the frame of Christophe, who now, but too late, rallied his body guard and began to distribute four dollars to each of the men, who for half a year before had not received a bit, which was their weekly pay. After administering oaths to them, whom he thought dazzled by his promise, he marched them to the number of 800 foot and light horse, under the command of Joachim Deschamps alias Levelasse, to combat general Richard at the Cape. But no sooner was this battalion beyond the sight of the tyrant than it formed the project of joining the disaffected. In fact, like the others, it rent the air with cries of *Long live liberty and fraternity*; which news was by Joachim Deschamps, the only one who still remained faithful to Christophe, carried back to him and touched him to the quick. From this moment he feigned the want of repose, and successively called his consort and children around him. After lavishing some caresses upon his daughters and marking attentively his son with speechless emotion, he asked for a white suit from his wife and requested them to withdraw. He called for water, washed his hands and arms, as if with the intention to cleanse himself; put on a white shirt and a pair of pantaloons; fixed a white handkerchief on his head; dismissed the attendants, and ordered the door to be closed after them. A little after, the explosion of a pistol was heard, which put a period to his existence. They rushed into the room and found him lifeless, and bathed in his gore. His wife did all in her power to carry his corpse away, for the purpose of burying it; but the furious soldiers opposed her, and flung the body into the street among a heap of lime. Thus ended a tyrant who was the scourge of our country.

\* With these events, which gave rise to the revolution we are still unacquainted.—Editor.

FROM THE PORT-AU-PRINCE TELEGRAPH.

### Liberty, Equality REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.

#### PROCLAMATION TO THE HAYTIANS.

Jean Pierre Boyer, President of Hayti.

Haytians!—The epochs of warfare and division are no more; the day of reunion and concord, the happiest of my life, has dawned at last! Offsprings of the same family, you are all rallied under the shade of the hallow tree of liberty. The Constitution of the state is acknowledged throughout Hayti: from North to South, from east to west, the Republic beholds

but citizens devoted to its prosperity and independence.

I will not recall to your mind the history of your misfortunes; the recollection thereof must not exist but to warn you from the like in future. When we took up arms to annihilate slavery, to which for two centuries our ancestors and ourselves have been fettered. When we lavished our blood and offered the mightiest sacrifices to the country, we were far from presuming that we would become the victims of those ambitious men, who in revolutions, do all for themselves but nothing for the people. The names of those great criminals are known to you, whose fatal renown has brought down nothing but evils upon the nation, nor left any other portion to their family but the execration of their memory. You have before you the picture of the nefarious government of Christophe, whose suprices were supreme arrest; it must bring home to you the conviction, that as long as the law emanated from the general will be not the helm of the chief of the state, the rights of the people become mere chimeras, idle words, and the national vessel therefore is ever exposed to perish.

The Constitution of the Republic, the work of the Representations of all the departments has established wise guarantees against the despot. If, during fourteen years, it has made the felicity of those who remained faithful to it, it will equally render happy those, whom the rebel Christophe had dragged on to error, and who have this day joined the Constitutional government; but, Haytians to realize this event, it is necessary that each of you divest himself of all personal sentiments, of all private pretensions, and think on nothing but to bring his tribute to the country, scorning all those advantages, which owe their origin either to intrigue or to favor.

Let us never forget the names of those brave patriots, who have not ceased to contend against despotism, but when they ceased to breathe; those also are worthy of the national gratitude, who in these last circumstances have given impulse to the vows of the people for the restoration of their liberty: nay, they will obtain it. I regret at the blood, of which I will ever be economical, that has been shed on the 18th of this month; all my efforts were directed to spare it. My decree professedly transmitted to the Cape by my aides-de-camp, has not been able to arrive in time so as to save the lives of the sons of Christophe, and of some of his officers, who had rendered themselves too conspicuous in the execution of his barbarous mandates. Haytians, the past is cast in oblivion; solemnly do I aver it. Open your hearts to confidence, haste on to concur with the government for the consolidation of the independence of this soil.

Depository of the public tranquillity and weal, the President of Hayti, will be the first not to spare either pains or cares in the performance of his duty. Let all citizens follow his example and the breaches perforated in the country by the civil fray will soon be healed. Haytians! let us tender our acknowledgments to the Supreme Being who has vouchsafed to grant our re-union and the fraternal embrace we will now mutually bestow on each other; let us invoke his Almighty power to inspire us with ideas of peace and wisdom, so as to leave our children in the possession of a safe existence, a free and independent country.

Long live the Republic!

Long live the Constitution!

Long live Liberty and Equality!

Given at the National Palace of Cape Haytien, 26th October, 1820, the 17th year of the independence.

BOYER.

By command of the president,  
B. INGINAC, Sec. Gen.

### LONDON.

#### DEFENCE OF THE QUEEN.

HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY, OCT. 3.

The house met this morning, in pursuance of adjournment, at 10 o'clock. The interest excited in the public mind at this stage of the proceedings, was intense, and before the hour of business has arrived, the space below the bar was crowded to excess.

Prayers were immediately read by the lord bishop of Bristol, and the counsel called in.

Mr. Brougham commenced his speech to the House in a low tone of voice. He spoke, as well as we could collect him, as follows:—"My lords, the time has now arrived when it becomes my duty to address your lordships upon this most momentous of all momentous cases.—It is not the august presence of this assembly which impresses me, for I have often times experienced its indolence; nor is it the novelty of this proceeding that perplexes me, for the mind gradually gets reconciled to the most extraordinary deviations from the common course of things—neither is it the magnitude of this case that oppresses me; for I am borne up in my task by the conviction of its justice, and by the approval of all mankind; but my lords, it is, the force of that conviction—it is the knowledge of the sentiments which are universally entertain-

ed by all parties, of the innocence of my illustrious client, that now disarms me with the persuasion that my unworthy mode of advocating her cause may for the first time occasion doubts on her case, and induce your lordships to pass that judgement which the charges that have been preferred are calculated to elicit from you. I feel in the fullest sense, the great importance of the situation in which I am placed; and in defiance of the indulgence which I anticipate at your lordships' hands, I am still weighed down by the heavy responsibility which I have undertaken. It is no light addition to this feeling to forces, that before this proceeding shall be brought to a close, it may be my unhappy lot, in the discharge of my duty, and which no loyal and good subject can contemplate without the most painful reflections, to make charges of a nature as serious as it is possible for any individual to stand impeached with.

My lords, the princess Caroline of Brunswick arrived in this country in the year 1795. She was the niece of our sovereign and the intended consort of the heir apparent; and not far removed from the heir to the crown of these realms. I allude to that period, but only for the purpose of passing over all the interval, to her departure in 1814. I rejoice that the most faithful discharge of my duty will allow me, at present, to draw this line; but I cannot do so without pausing to guard myself against a misrepresentation to which I may not unnaturally be exposed, by assuring your lordships, that if I did not think the evidence against the queen, not only does not call for recrimination in the present state of these proceedings, but does not call upon me to utter one syllable by way of attack or recrimination; that, but for that, my lips would not be closed. In the discretionary postponement of the case, of which I am possessed, I feel that I give up the right which I have, and abstain from the use of materials which are mine. And let it be remembered, that if hereafter I should find the case I rely upon fail me, I shall not scruple to avail myself of the means which at present I decline using; and let no man think, under such circumstances, that I, or the youngest member of that profession to which I belong, would hesitate to enter upon the discharge of the painful duty. I have stated on a former occasion, but to your lordships it was unnecessary, that an advocate, in the discharge of his duty, knows but one person in the world—his client, and no other. To save that client by all expedient means, is his duty; and that at all risks, inconveniences, and costs to other persons, and to himself among them; and he is not to regard the alarm, the tortures or the destruction which the discharge of his office may bring down upon others, but he must boldly go on, reckless of consequences, even though it should be his unhappy fate to throw his country into confusion for a season.

But, my lords, at present this painful duty is not imposed on me. I feel that I ought not to touch on that case, which, under different circumstances, would be mine. If before factors in that which I feel confident I shall not fail in, I were to take the course, to which I have alluded, I should feel that I gave up the higher ground which I have a right to claim. I should give up the ground of innocence, which is my duty to take, and seem to confine myself to the extenuation of errors, and the palliation of festivities, which I stand here to deny. For that which has been said is false, and it is as false as false on the part of those who say, that their duty to God has dictated to them the part which they have taken on this occasion, and which has proved them ignorant of their first duty towards their fellow creatures—it is foul, and false, and scandalous, I say, and they know it is, to assert that improprieties have been admitted on the part of the queen. I deny the admission of any improprieties on the part of her majesty; I deny that any have been proved in evidence, and I will disprove the assertion by evidence.—One admission he made on the part of the queen, and let the learned counsel for the bill make all they can of it, for it is the only one I can acknowledge—I admit that the queen left this country and went to reside in Italy—in the society of persons chiefly foreigners, and in society inferior to that which she once enjoyed in England. I admit, that while she was here and happy, not indeed in her own family, but in the society of your lordships and your lordships families, that the queen moved in more choice, in more dignified society than she has since known.

Here the learned counsel entered into a detail of the causes which induced her majesty to leave England, and mentioned the extraordinary fact that neither the event of the princess Charlotte's marriage, nor that of her death were ever officially communicated to the princess of Wales her mother. This was carrying reverment and a vindictive spirit to great lengths, and we should think could not fail to make a deep impression on the minds of those who heard it. He then says—Look at the sad fate of this princess. It has always been her unhappy lot to lose her best protectors by the hand of death—and by a mournful coincidence, hardly one of them has been withdrawn, whose death has not been the signal for a new attack on her honour. Mr. Pitt was her earliest and constant friend from the period of her birth.

in this country up to the time of his death. He died in 1806, but a few weeks afterwards the first inquiry into the conduct of her royal highness was commenced. He left her royal highness as a legacy to Mr. Perceval—her firm, dauntless, and able advocate on that occasion—and no sooner had that melancholly event which laid him low by the hand of an assassin taken place, than that attack was resumed, which his gallantry and skill, and invariable fidelity had till then prevented. Mr. Whitbread then took up her defence, and when that mournful event occurred, which all good men had united to deplore, without any distinction of party, the grumbling storm was again heard, but it was happily then kept from approaching her majesty; for her daughter then survived, and all were willing to worship the rising sun.

I now call your lordships' attention to that which has resulted from the proceeding against her majesty, and to comment upon the peculiar features of the story which has been got up on this occasion. He believed his learned friend (the attorney general) as every one must who knew his honourable nature, when he said "I will not state any fact against her majesty, which I do not believe in my conscience I shall be able to establish by proof; but at the same time, in the discharge of my duty, I shall withhold nothing which can be so established." I know that he spoke most conscientiously. Now that he failed to prove what he stated, I know equally, and there can be but one cause of this failure. I will now call your lordships' attention to one or two samples of the evidence given, which will enable your lordships to judge pretty accurately of the value of the whole of the testimony of the witnesses, comparing what has been stated in evidence, with the facts set forth in the speech of the attorney general.—For this purpose I shall select but one or two of the leading witnesses.

The learned gentleman here pointed out many contradictions in the testimony given by a Madame Demont, formerly a servant in the queen's household, sufficient, if fairly substantiated, to overthrow her credit.

He then proceeded to comment more particularly on other parts of the statement of the attorney-general, and the sort of evidence by which it was supported—remarked, in the strongest view of irony and sarcastic satire, on the glaring and absurd character of a case, in which the parties were represented to be so totally unguarded as to commit those acts which, in all ordinary cases, would have been done in the greatest privacy, in the presence of so many witnesses, and where the number of the witnesses, and the positive strength of the evidence, seemed to have been uniformly wrought up the higher in proportion to the criminality of the particular act of the parties deposed to. Their lordships might easily suppose that persons so wary against themselves—persons so cautious and diligent for their accusers—would not be wanting to do the finishing kindness for their foes, and grant one another the last favour in the presence of others. Accordingly the parties are seen sleeping together. This is said to have taken place habitually, nightly, by land as well as by sea, and on the latter element in the presence of all the passengers. Nay, to such a degree was this done, that Bergami could not retire with the queen for an hour to an anti chamber, where she was to change her dress, and alter her habiliments, from head to foot, without care being taken to post the hired, trusty, intriguing Swiss chambermaid at the door—without telling her, "there you are to wait three quarters of an hour, while we are going for such a purpose inside."—(A laugh.)

Mr. Brougham quoted several passages from writings ancient and modern, shewing the unfavourable light in which the characters of the lower Italians had been viewed by the authors. If any nation under heaven were marked out specially for the purposes of such a conspiracy, he said that it was the country of Augustus and Borgia. He said, that in all ages of the world, and in all countries, evidence might be procured among the lower orders for money. But this purchase might be made among the lower classes of Italy better than in any other part of the civilized world, and this proposition the respectable inhabitants of that country would not deny.

He would read to them part of a letter published in Italy in 1792, by a person who was nearly becoming the victim of a conspiracy by testimony of that description. He would tell their lordships that that letter was evidence of what Italian testimony was made of because it was published before all Italy, and addressed openly in the writer's own name, to the prime minister of the country, with his name attached to it; that minister at the time, enjoying the highest civil authority there—I mean general Acton. "There is nothing to fear for want of swearing there; the ordinary profits are from three to four ducats, according to the circumstances of those who sell, and of the occasions of those who buy. If there you want to fabricate a will, defame a reputation, or forge a hand-writing, you have only to cast away rumours, and to open your purse, for the shores of perjury in this country are always open."

He called on their lordships to dismiss the case altogether; for if they ever intended to carry their symbols of dignity in public, he was

convinced they must dismiss it. The learned counsel then asked their lordships' permission to retire for a short time, which was granted, amidst loud cries of "Hear, hear!"

Mr. Brougham, after being absent for some time, returned and resumed his address. After thanking their lordships for the indulgence which they had shewn him, he proceeded to call their attention to the nature of the evidence. The first witness in point of time, and by far the most important, was Theodore Majocchi. He had been a long time in the service of the princess, and his evidence extended over the whole period of the charge, and was only dismissed on the return of the queen from the voyage and journey into Greece and the Holy Land. He had often heard it remarked, that the only feature in Majocchi's evidence which discovered weakness was, the failure of his memory, which might be a very innocent failure. He knew, and was ready to admit in the fullest extent, that there might be, and there was an innocent failure of memory; he knew also, that there was a guilty failure of remembrance.—The witness on these occasions had a perfect recollection as to attacking the queen, but an utter forgetfulness as to protecting himself from the effects of cross examination. At Naples he remembered minutes; he made one division between 16 and 18 minutes, and gave as the direct time 16½. At another time there were three minutes most accurately sworn to.—Three quarters of a minute were given on another occasion. All these were given in the examination in chief; at any rate they must have been deemed essential to the story. They were garnishes and convenient appendages, which were essential to a feasible accusation. But when questioned on the part of the defence, he did not know, when they travelled all night, if they were four or eight hours riding. He had no watch, he said—very likely. He did not know the time—highly probable. But why know it so well at one time, and be so ignorant of it at another, when he knew that to have spoken distinctly would have brought out the truth and convicted him?

At once to shew that there was the most absolute proof of perjury having been committed by him through the mode of guilty forgetfulness, he would come directly to his testimony respecting the relative situations of the sleeping chambers. The witness would have their lordships believe that her majesty, having access to Bergami's room by a way where nobody slept, (which fact he was obliged, after much shuffling, to acknowledge) she yet preferred going by a way where she knew that Majocchi slept in a bed, without curtains, close to the foot of which she must pass, with a fire affording light in the room: and last and most monstrous of all, to make her detection sure, she stooped and looked at the witness, to see if he slept. The whole of this story defeated itself. Why should the Princess go by a way where she must be detected, in preference to the other, in which the chances of detection were so much fewer?

He would call their lordships' attention for a moment, and but for a moment, to the next witnesses, he meant to those well-paid swearers the captain and mate of the palacre. He must premise that a better paid witness, or a better paid Italian, for any kind of work or labour, never appeared. He was paid at the rate of 2,000l. a-year. That man, who was then part owner, must have earned with his vessel 8,000l. a-year (equal to 16,000l. in that country,) to make what he received an equivalent for loss of time, which it pretended to be. Such profits were unknown in that country. With 300l. a-year a man there was reckoned in easy circumstances. But had they made 8,000l. in one year, the names of those fortunate shipmasters would have resounded from one end of Italy to the other; they would have been hailed as the rich of the earth; and the magnificence of the cobbler in eastern history must have given way to them, if they had only spent one half of their earnings in their own country.—The captain was paid in an equal proportion with his mate: he had 3,400l. a-year; all his expenses were paid, and that nett sum put into his pocket; yet his ship, to use his own phraseology, was not in his pocket, it remained, and was earning freight. This forced on him the conviction, that this was a recompense for his testimony, and not equivalent for loss of time or trade.

The course of his observations now brought him to a person of much higher importance in this inquiry than the captain and the mate; he meant Sacchi. This Sacchi, who had passed by three or four different names, had served the princess as a courier at the lowest rate of wages, and as a valet, was now moving in the character of a gentleman of considerable fortune, with a servant to attend him. The first instance of it to which he should allude, was the circumstance of his passing for a count, which he had at first denied, and afterwards acknowledged. He was asked why he had changed his name at Paris before he came over here? and he answered, because of the tumult that had happened, alluding to the treatment of the witnesses at Dover—forgetting that a whole twelvemonth had elapsed between the two circumstances. The period of his being at Paris and changing his

name, he had stated to be in July 1819, and the tumult at Dover did not take place until July 1820. This was one of those providential circumstances by which every conspiracy was alone to be defeated, and but for which their lordships might all become the victims of such an one to-morrow. It was indeed no trivial slip, no slight defalcation of memory, but a cool and deliberate falsehood, and in his opinion a sufficient test for trying the credit of Sacchi.

The learned counsel went on reviewing the whole of the evidence brought against the queen with similar severity and penetration, and at the conclusion said—

If their lordships believed the witnesses, the case of adultery was as clearly made out as ever was any one that procured a verdict in Westminster Hall. But if they did give a verdict on the testimony of such witnesses, they would be worse than the jacobins of Paris for murdering Marie Antoinette. If a witness were proved to perjure himself in any, the most trifling particular, the grave parts of his story were not entitled to credit. If they proceeded on other principles, what safety would there be for any of woman-kind against the malice of men; what chance to escape from the toils of perjured conspirators? He asked for the queen no other justice, he desired no other safety for her than she would derive under the circumstances of the case from any court of justice in the land.—Here Mr. Brougham alluded to the story of the rapidity of Bergami's promotion. If, said he, the story of Majocchi and De Mont could be believed, he had been in three weeks promoted to the bed of the queen. But he had it in proof that his promotion was gradual; that during the long journey on which they went, he was courier; that on that journey he was promoted from riding on horseback to go in his own carriage, and so on to the situation which he held at the time he quitted the queen's service. Was this the conduct of an amorous, nay, insane woman, as they would wish to represent her; she suffered him to remain months, nay, years, without elevating him. Bergami was not, as was represented, of low origin, but was a reduced Italian gentleman. He formerly lived at gen. Pino's, was in his service during the French campaign, and was much respected in that capacity. A vacancy having occurred in the queen's establishment, Bergami was proposed by an Italian nobleman for the situation. He applied to the queen's chamberlain, and was engaged in the service of the queen without her knowledge. But he would not dwell on this subject, for, said Mr. Brougham, guilt there is none, impropriety there is none, levity there is none, witnesses there are none. But, even if there were, he could stand on better ground, he could appeal to her former life, her former conduct, to the time when she lived amongst their lordships, and under the special protection of our ever-to-be-lamented and venerable sovereign. He begged to remind their lordships of that beautiful passage in the sacred writing. He alluded to the passage of Susannah before the elders. "They hardened their hearts, they washed their eyes, that they might not look upon the heavens." But such is the will of that divine providence that sees all hearts, that owing to a slight contradiction in the testimony, judgment was favorably pronounced.—And was this the kind of proof, by which the present proceedings were to be supported?—Was this the kind of testimony to which a bill, anomalous to the laws of the land, an *ex post facto* law was to be supported.

At a little before one Mr. Brougham concluded his eloquent speech in the following words, with great animation:—My lords, I pray your lordships to pause! you, my lords, are standing on the brink of a dreadful precipice; your judgment will go forth to the world; if that judgment is against the queen, it may be the last and only judgment you will ever pronounce! That judgment, my lords, will fail in its object, and it will return with redoubled violence on those who give it!! Save the country, my lords, from the heaviest calamity of a civil war!! Save yourselves, my lords, from the situation in which you are now standing! Rescue that country of which you are the ornament, but in which you can flourish no longer when severed from the people, and when the blossom is cut off from the root and stem of the tree!! Save that country, my lords, that you may continue to be the ornament of it! Save the crown from demons; and the aristocracy, which is shaken, as is also the altar itself, which never more can stand secure! If your judgment be against the queen, it will shake to the foundation the kindred throne! You, my lords, have willed, the church and crown have willed that the queen shall be laid out of the sovereign service, but she has had the prayers of the people; and my lords, I do pour forth my supplications at the throne of mercy, that mercy may be poured down on these people in a larger measure than the merits of the rulers deserve, and I pray my lords, that your hearts may turn towards justice and not go therefrom."

At the conclusion of the speech a strong sensation appeared to manifest itself in the House.

At 20 minutes to 1 o'clock Mr. Williams, one of the other counsel for the queen, advanced to the bar and also addressed their lordships in behalf of his illustrious client